progress of the New Dictionary of the English Language, now progressing under the auspices of the Philological Society.

Pending nominations Nos. 835, 951 to 956, and new nominations Nos. 957 and 958 were read.

The resignation of the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, of Germantown, Pa., was presented to the Society, and on motion accepted.

And the meeting was adjourned.

Corundum and Wavellite. By Edgar F. Smith and N. Wiley Thomas.

(*Read before the American Philosophical Society, March 17, 1882.*)

Specimens of these minerals from localities, as yet perhaps unknown to mineralogists, came under our examination some time ago, and thinking that a description of them might not be without some interest to specialists, we submit the following:

1. Early in January last, a piece of what was once a large hexagonal prism of corundum terminated by pyramids, was handed us. The specimen we received was an end piece exhibiting a perfect hexagonal form, with pyramidal ending, and on the broken surface of the crystal, the color observed was blue. The weight of this specimen is five pounds. The original complete crystal measured eight inches in length, and the diameter over the secondary axes is about four and one-half inches. On the exterior surface are observable here and there, magnetite crystals and these were the cause of the destruction of the original crystal soon after it had been ploughed up. The farmer thinking he had made a valuable discovery and curious to know the appearance of the inside, broke the crystal into several pieces, one of these coming into our possession, after it had been carried about to various parties, for inspection and determination. Only very slight indications of any alteration are apparent on the exterior of the crystal. Soon after getting the above, we received another crystal —a double pyramid—about five and one-half inches long and weighing over five pounds. Since the reception of the preceding, we obtained several cigar boxes full of smaller, well-defined crystals. All of our specimens were found near Shimersville, Lehigh Co., Pa., and were thrown out while plowing. The district over which these crystals were scattered, and have been noticed, is rather extensive and is already under lease, and "prospecting" for larger quantities has been commenced. Quite a number of medium sized crystals were sent to the Weissport Emery Works,

there tested and declared excellent for technical purposes. We reserve our analyses of the above for a future communication.

2. The specimens of Wavellite are from the neighborhood of Macungie, Lehigh Co., Pa. They present radiating nodules on limonite; their color is white. These crystals were considered to be calamine, and on this account we experienced some difficulty in ascertaining the locality. Indeed, we were obliged to show qualitative proof of the absence of zinc to the parties interested, before being made acquainted with the history of the specimens. Our analyses were made of some of the well-defined crystals. The method of analysis pursued, was that described by Dr. F. A. Genth, in *Am. Journal of Science, etc.*, II. Vol. 23, p. 423.

Analysis.

Al_2O_3	36.66%
P_2O_5	34.14
H_2O	28.32
Fl	*trace*
Limonite	0.60
	99.72

Chemical Laboratory of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., March 3, 1882.

Stated Meeting, April 7, 1882.

Present, 12 members.

President, Mr. FRALEY, in the Chair.

Letters accepting membership were received from S. S. Lewis, Corpus Christi College, Feb. 4; and from Wm. Blades, Abchurch Lane 23, London, Feb. 18, 1882.

Letters of acknowledgment were received from the K. K. Central-Anstalt für Meteorologie, Wien (108); Verein für Erdkunde, Dresden (105–106); Franklin Institute, Philadelphia (Catalogue Part I.); Prof. Thos. C. Porter, Easton, Pa. (109); West Chester Philosophical Society (109); Mr. Asaph Hall, Washington (109); and the Smithsonian Institution (109).

Letters of envoy were received from the Central Physical Observatory, St. Petersburg, dated Feb. 1882; Prof. F. Reuleaux, Berlin, March 10, 1882; Verein für Erdkunde, Dresden;